

# SPORTS

## Battle for draughts world title

Moscow's USSR Central Chess Club is now the scene of the draughts world title encounter between defending champion Olga Levina (left), who studies at the mechanics and mathematics department of the Kharkov University, and Yelena Alshul, 18, a student from the Minsk Institute for Economy.

This is the eighth such Polish draughts title defence since 1974. Characteristically, until recently the title was decided in tournaments but at the decision of the International Draughts Federation it will now be decided for in matches. The Soviet Union has reigned supreme in such matches to this day, with Muscovite Yelena Mikhailovskaya winning four times, and Lyudmila Sokolnikova, from Minsk, Yelena Alshul and Olga Levina, once each.

The defending champion, who is 21, took up Russian draughts at the age of 13, and three years later switched to Polish draughts. In 1981, she won her first ever national and world titles, and was the first woman to obtain the rank of Grandmaster.

Yelena Alshul's is a still more dazzling story, as she picked up her first ever national title at the tender age of 14, a



Moscow Spartak thrashed Sofia Slava 5-0 in a recent Moscow friendly.

hesitate to lock horns, with experts (fencing the champion's position in a classical debut. Subsequently the White's surprise and an elaborate manoeuvre in the 30th move turned the tables, as Alshul showed more foresight, putting her opponent on the defensive. Thereafter Alshul did less well in the ensuing mutual time trouble, and the game was drawn in the 52nd move after four hours of tense play.

## INTERZONAL GETS UNDER WAY

Another men's chess interzonal has opened at Toluca, Mexico. The first such tournament, held at Las Palmas, the Spanish Canary Islands, turned out to be lucky for Hungarian Grandmaster Zoltan Ribli and Soviet World ex-champion Vasily Smyslov, who advanced to the next challenger series round.

The Toluca tournament also has a field of 14, among them four Soviet Grandmasters—world ex-champion Boris Spassky, Lev Polugayevsky, Yuri Balashov and Artur Yusupov.

They face strong opposition from many-time world title challenger Lajos Portisch, of Hungary, from his fellow countryman Andras Adorjan and from the American, Yasser Seirawan, among others.

## A NEW WORLD RECORD

Moscow Olympics winner Daniel Nunez, aged 23, from Cuba (60 kg division), snatched 100 kg, a new world record, at the Central American and Caribbean Games, in Havana. This is a 0.5 kg improvement on the former mark set by Bulgarian Boleslav Vitanov.

## SUCCESS AT INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

A USSR junior team, made up of 15-16-year-old trainees at football schools in Alma-Ata, Yerevan, Kaunas, Kiev, Khabarovsk, Kaliningrad, Ordzhonikidze, Rostov-on-Don and Chelyabinsk and coached by Anatoly Byshovets and Valery Khomutov won an international football tournament in Hungary. Taking part in the tournament, which is held annually, were the hosts, as well as Bulgaria, the GDR, Sweden, Yugoslavia and West Germany.

In their elimination group, USSR successfully scored 2-0 against Czechoslovakia, 2-0 against Germany and Yugoslavia, prevailing over their hosts in the final game, 1-0. Bulgaria played Yugoslavia for 1st place.

Volodya Taitkin, from Kirov-Dvino, won the tournament prize for the best goals, by allowing not a single ball through the posts.

## DEBUTANTS PLACE SIXTH

Britain provided the top three finishers in the second women's modern pentathlon world championship at Compiègne, France, understandably so since the sport has long been popular there. Wendy Norman toted up 5,311 points, Sarah Parker was

second with 5,136 and Cora Taylor third with 5,038 points. Britain took the team title with 15,505 points. Tanya was West Germany with 14,700. The USSR, newcomers to the championship, came sixth with 14,106 points.

## AEROBATICS CHAMPIONSHIP GETS OFF

The 11th Piston Aircraft Aerobatics Championship now being held at the Austrian resort town of Bad Deutsch Altenburg has drawn a record 95 entrants from 15 countries, among them 21 female competitors. The winning team will get the main prize, the Cup named after Russian flyer Pyotr Nesterov, who died in the sport.

The USSR squad has four members, including two women, Valentina Volkova, from Minsk, and Alexandra Sidorova from Leningrad, both of whom are active politically and militarily.

## A bit of the unexpected



Tens of thousands of Muscovites and their guests converged on the Tushino airfield last Sunday morning to attend an aerobatics festival to mark Aviation Day and the 80th anniversary since the establishment of the USSR.

The virtuoso performance consisted of extremely complicated aerobatic tricks in planes and helicopters of various models. Spectators were treated to a display of formation and individual parachute jumps, exercises performed on trapezes suspended from helicopters and even a parachute jump from a plane executing a "half-loop". Various radio-controlled model planes were also exhibited.

All these and many other feats by Soviet athletes were observed by a thrilled crowd. In the photos: a formation-jump by four parachutists, "The Four-way Stack". A lady-conqueror of the skies.

Learning it the hard way.

Photos by Andrei Kozlov

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## UN discussions on the Palestinian issue

New York. The emergency special session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestinian issue has resumed its debates here. Delegates from the countries of the world community have gathered here during most tragic period in the history of the Palestinian people. Having received its blessing from across the Atlantic, Tel Aviv has started implementing its barbarous plan for "the ultimate solution" of the Palestinian issue, which includes physical elimination of those Palestinians who are most active politically and militarily.

Earlier, the UN General Assembly resumed its debate late last June when it became quite obvious that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon would not be confined to the 25-mile frontier zone as was declared by Begin and Sharon at the time, and that it had far-reaching aims. Hundreds of thousands of bombs, rockets and shells, made in the United States, were dropped on Nabatieh, Saida, Beirut and other Lebanese cities. The present session has adopted a resolution in which it condemns the aggressor and demands that Tel Aviv should immediately and unconditionally withdraw its troops beyond the internationally recognized borders.

Israel and the United States have voted against the resolution. This gives Tel Aviv another license to continue the aggression. Since the invasion of Lebanon began, the UN Security Council has adopted nine resolutions demanding the cessation of all military action, and the withdrawal of troops from Beirut and deployment of UN observers in the city.



West Beirut. This woman's family have died under the debris of a bombed-out house.

## RED CROSS APPEAL TO HELP LEBANON

Geneva. The Permanent Commission of the International Red Cross has held an emergency meeting requested by the Soviet Red Cross to discuss the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the plight of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. This is the first time that the Permanent Commission has held an emergency debate.

(Continued on page 2)

## THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND THE WORLD

In his message of greetings to the 5th International Congress of Russian Language and Literature Teachers in Prague, Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the International Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature helps people throughout the world to become acquainted with Russian classical and contemporary Soviet literature, a rich storehouse of cul-

ture and knowledge. At the same time it provides for a fuller and more objective idea of the various aspects of life and of the development of such a great country as the Soviet Union, of the life and culture of its many peoples, of our socialist society, its present and prospects, and of our untiring drive for lasting peace and cooperation among nations.

Mankind's social and cultural progress is inextricably linked with the exchange of spiritual values between nations. The steadily growing interest in the Russian language is indicative of the desire of people in various countries to gain a better understanding of Soviet culture and of the achievement of our economy, science and technology as well as of our socialist way of life. The congresses, schoolchildren's international Olympiads, and the scientific and methodological conferences organized by the association, as well as the big advances made in raising teachers' qualifications, it is emphasized in the message, have made a very real contribution to this end and have earned the association a well-deserved authority.

## WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI ARRIVES IN SOVIET UNION

Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, arrived in the Soviet Union on August 10 on a short working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

## BUDDHIST CONFERENCE

Ulan Bator. The problems of disarmament and stepping up the activities of Asia's religious organizations in the struggle for peace and prosperity in the world, are being discussed at the 6th General Session of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace, that opened in the capital of the Mongolian People's Republic, Attending it are delegations of national centres, including the Soviet Union, guests from 20 countries and also representatives of more than ten international organizations — prominent members of religious and non-religious peace movements.

Nikolai Tikhonov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has sent a message of greetings to the participants of the conference which says: "Your forum has convened at a time of great concern for mankind's destiny. Tension continues to grow in the world, including Asia. The arms race is escalating and armed conflicts are feared as a consequence of the forces of imperialism and reaction. Under these conditions the task of upholding peace is being brought to the forefront as the most urgent and pressing task. More and more nations resolutely stand against the target of nuclear war. Your movement, uniting people of different political persuasions and world outlooks, who actively stand for peace, serves this noble cause." Nikolai Tikhonov wished the participants every success in their work at the conference.

## INQUIRY INTO THE CRIMES OF ISRAEL

Nicosia. The first session of an International Commission of Inquiry into the crimes of Israel against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples opened in the Cypriot capital.

Being an independent international body, the Commission intends to investigate the actions of the Israeli army in Lebanon, with reference to commonly recognized principles and rules of international law, morality and humanism. Those found guilty of perpetrating crimes will be severely condemned. Testimonies of the victims of aggression and eyewitnesses of the crimes of the Zionist invaders in Lebanon will be heard at the session.

The Commission includes politicians, public and religious

figures and lawyers of world renown. The Soviet public is represented by a delegation led by V. Kudryavtsev, Vice-President of the Soviet Lawyers' Association and a Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

In his address, the Commission's Chairman, British lawyer and public leader J. Mills, stressed that the Israeli leaders had been planning the annexation of Southern Lebanon for a long time waiting only for a suitable occasion to launch their invasion. Israel's actions in that country, he noted, are marked by incredible cruelty and barbarity surpassing anything that mankind has known to date.

## APPEAL TO NUCLEAR POWERS

The working people of the city of Leningrad recently held a rally which was attended by delegates representing the Japanese public. The latter had arrived in the Soviet Union on a peace mission. The rally, which was held under the following slogans, "No to the Nuclear Threat! Yes to Friendship and Cooperation" and "Peace to the Peoples of the Earth", called on the nuclear powers to take steps to completely eliminate all nuclear weapons. The participants appealed to the public throughout the world to further expand the anti-nuclear movement.

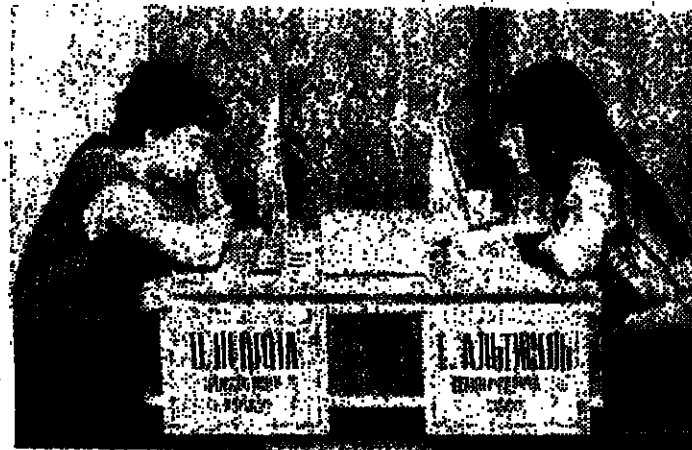
## FACTS AND EVENTS

France has announced her decision to lift the embargo on arms supplies to Argentina that the EEC imposed during the conflict over the Falklands.

According to the US Embassy in Peking, the volume of trade between the United States and China between last January and June stood at 271 thousand million dollars, or 136 million dollars more than last year.

The Soviet Union has been lifted from the list of "outcasts" who are "leaving one's house at nighttime" imposed in the 47 provinces of the country in September 1960, after the military came to power.

Opening of the Commission's session.



A game in progress.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

performance which she twice repeated, the last time being quite recently. The opponents will play 12 games with a draw leaving Levina in possession of the title.

In the opening game where the challenger played White, the opponents well conversant with each other's style, did not

The second game, even more acutely fought over, lasted 5.5 hours. The ex-champion was in command throughout but treacherous time trouble took the wind out of her sails and the game was drawn in the 61st move.

Viktor KORODETSKY

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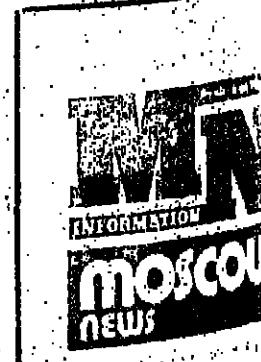
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INVASION  
FROM SOUTH AFRICA

Luanda, Angolan news agency ANGOP and TASS, South African troops have invaded as far as 200 kilometres inside Angolan territory reaching a settlement named Kuvela.

The invasion of the South African military originated in Xangongo and Ondjiva (in the Kunene Province) which had

been captured by racists on the 23rd of August, 1981. August 8th saw a South African aviation attack on Kuvela, while on August 4th, a truck convoy of Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) was also attacked from the air. As a result of the operation, 9 FAPLA trucks were destroyed, one man killed and 6 wounded.

REAGAN ACTS COUNTER TO  
AMERICAN NATIONAL INTERESTS

Washington. A group of prominent American politicians has signed a statement condemning the Reagan administration's approach to the problem of nuclear arms control. The group includes the former directors of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency: William Foster, Gerard Smith, Paul Warnke, Ralph Earle, as well as the former head of the American delegation to the talks on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, A. Fisher.

A statement circulated by the

Committee for National Security stresses that President Reagan's decision to give up further talks with the Soviet Union and Great Britain on a treaty on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons, contradicts the interests of American national security. This step, it is said in the statement, gives rise to doubts as to the sincerity of the United States' position on the talks in Geneva on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments and on other problems of arms control.

## POPULARITY SAGS

New York. President Reagan's popularity has reached its lowest ebb since he came into office, reports the NBC television network after holding a joint opinion poll with the AP news agency. Compared with July of last year, the number of Americans who approved of Reagan's Presidency this July went down from 63 to 37 per cent.

The AP news agency stresses that most Americans are dissatisfied with the administration's foreign policies.

Discontent about the state of the US-Soviet relations under President Reagan is expressed by 46 per cent of Americans, compared with 27 per cent who support the incumbent in this issue. Forty-five per cent described the relations with Western Europe as "less than satisfactory" as compared with 25 per cent who are content with this state of affairs. The poll also shows that 44 per cent are unhappy about American relations

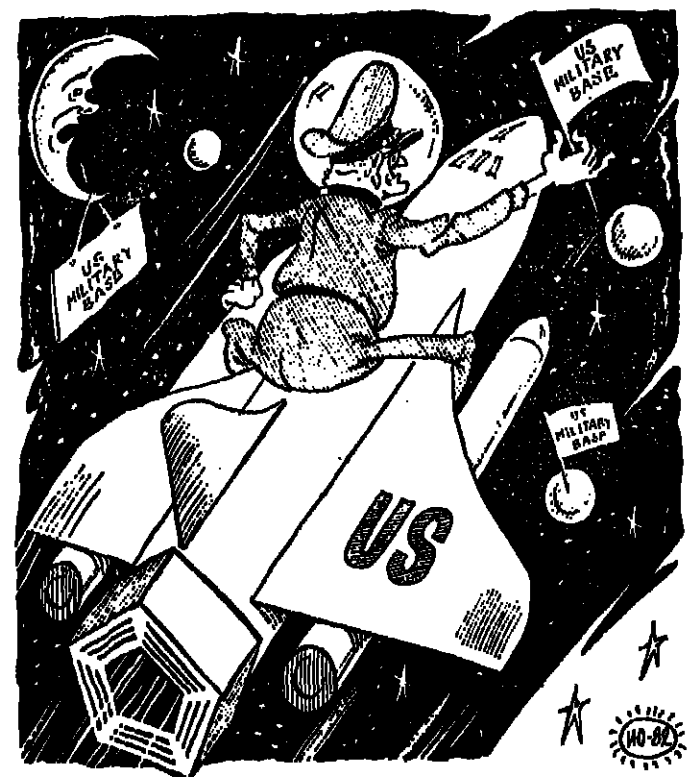
with the Arab countries as opposed to 31 per cent who are in favour, and 53 per cent do not like the state of relations with the Latin American countries compared with 20 per cent who do.

More than fifty per cent of all Americans distrust the president's economic policies which have led to increasing depression in industry and to an unprecedented growth in unemployment.

## THE UNITED STATES IS ISOLATED

Bonn. Eighteen months after the inauguration of Ronald Reagan, the United States has found itself in unprecedented isolation, writes "Handelsblatt", a West German business newspaper.

The article claims that American relations with West European allies are strained. The



With this engine we shall reach lofty goals.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

## PARAGUAYAN PATRIOTS CALL FOR SOLIDARITY

Caracas. After unsuccessful attempts to break their will, the Stroessner fascist clique is preparing to make short work of Antonio Maldana, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Paraguayan Communist Party, and Emilio Roa, a prominent trade union leader. This reads a statement circulated here by the international relations secretariat of the National Association of the Opposition Forces of

Paraguay which operates from abroad. At present, the statement says, A. Maldana and E. Roa are kept in Esperanza military prison (on the frontier with Bolivia) where they were secretly transferred by Stroessner's police. Immediately after their arrest in Buenos Aires, in August 1980, both patriots were put into the Emboscada concentration camp (within 40 kilometres of Asuncion) without trial

or investigation and then, after being brutally tortured, they were transferred to Penalitmosa prison (on the frontier with Brazil). By changing their place of imprisonment the tyrannical regime is trying to cover up the traces of its new crime.

In the statement, the Association of the Opposition Forces of Paraguay urges the world public to condemn the atrocities committed by the Paraguayan dictatorship. It is the duty of the international community to wrest A. Maldana and E. Roa from the hands of these butchers, the statement ends.

RED CROSS APPEAL  
TO HELP LEBANON

(Continued from page 1)

The delegates have outlined measures to alleviate the sufferings of the Lebanese and Palestinians subjected to barbaric raids by the Israeli aggressor.

One of the adopted proposals is to recommend an urgent dispatch of Red Cross representatives to Lebanon. The Permanent Commission has also appealed to all the national Red Cross societies, governments and international organizations to step up their aid to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

ARGENTINA  
PROTESTS  
AT BRITISH  
ACTION

New York. Argentina has protested to the United Nations over acts of aggression committed by the British Navy in the area of the Falkland Islands (also Malvinas). In a letter addressed to the Chairman of the UN Security Council, the Argentine permanent representative stresses that the capture of Argentine fishing vessels in the islands constitutes an act of aggression. By such acts, it is aggression. In the letter, Argentina emphasizes that by force the attempt to retain by force the islands constitutes a violation of the islands.

Argentina suggests that Britain should hold talks within the United Nations to settle the conflict.

INDIRA GANDHI  
ON INDIA'S  
PERFORMANCE

Delhi. In the years since independence, India has achieved considerable successes in raising its industry and agriculture and in solving major social problems, said the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in her speech marking the 35th anniversary of her country's independence. The government sees its main task in delivering the fruits of her independence development to representative of the broadest sections of Indian society. She stressed the need for a consolidation of national unity among the Indian people, elimination of social and economic inequality and liquidation of exploitation and injustice in order to achieve further progress.

The prime minister has expressed concern over the deteriorating international situation. More and more dangerous types of weapons, capable of destroying the whole of mankind, are being designed and stockpiled throughout the world. The growing arms race presents the greatest danger to peace, she said.

THE GIBRALTAR  
PROBLEM

Madrid. Reuter-TASS. Almost one Spaniard in three would back a military invasion to recover the British rock colony of Gibraltar, according to an opinion poll published here.

Twenty-nine per cent would be in favour, 42 per cent against and 29 per cent uncommitted, according to the survey published by the weekly magazine "Cambio 16".

When asked about their determination to defend Spain's two remaining colonial enclaves in Morocco, Ceuta and Melilla, 36 per cent of the 2,000 questionnaires were in favour, 33 against and 31 gave no opinion. Talks between Spain and Britain over Gibraltar's future, due to be held last June in Portugal, were suspended because of the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland Islands.

ELECTION FUNDS  
GO TO LINE  
CONGRESSMEN'S  
POCKETS

New York. After looking into the 1981 financial accounts which Congressmen are required to submit to the Federal Election Commission, "The New Republic" magazine found that many of them had been using election funds for their personal gain.

The funds had been used for family trips to Hawaii, the Bermuda or Europe, for luxurious outfits for their wives, for jewelry, for fashionable furniture for their homes and even for church donations.

An examination of the accounts revealed that Congressmen had used the funds for purposes bearing little or no relation to election campaigns, the magazine emphasized.

## PEOPLE

In England a new claimant to the British throne has appeared on the scene. A barrister by the name of Thomas Grayford has recently announced that the present royal family is in illegal possession of the crown which by rights belongs to him. He backed up his claim with a whole pile of documents proving that he is a direct descendant of the last Prince of Wales, from whom Richard I took away the crown by force in the 12th century. So far the English Queen has chosen to ignore Grayford's allegations.

THE BLACK BOOK  
ABOUT FASCISM

Lisbon. The Portuguese, above all the young people, should know what our country was destined to bear over a period of almost half a century by the hands of the fascist regime. This is the aim of the serial "The Black Book About Fascism" by Magalhães Godinho, chairman of the publishing commission and a prominent Portuguese public and political figure, when he presented the newly published book "Political Prisoners of the Fascist Regime". The book contains extracts from the files of Portuguese patriots who were thrown into fascist prisons and kept there for many years without investigation or a court hearing.

All the books that are being prepared by the commission are strictly documented and provide a kind of a chronicle of the crimes by the fascist regime of Salazar.



Close cooperation and coordinated actions between all the guerrilla fronts, are contributing to the success of the military operations by the insurgents in El Salvador. In the photo: Cayetano Carpio, coordinator of the united revolutionary leadership of the Salvadoran Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front.

Photo TASS

## Discontent of American scientists

New York. "The New York Times" notes the profound discontent being felt by American scientists at the Reagan administration's policy aimed at curtailing contacts with their Soviet colleagues. The paper stresses that American scientists are deeply concerned about the reduction in East-West scientific contacts, and about winding up cooperation which had been gradually evolving since the

50s. Many of them believe that the damage deriving from such a policy will rebound on the United States itself.

International science will lose much if the regular meetings between Soviet and American scientists come to an end, said Professor D. Pines of the University of Illinois in an interview to a "New York Times" correspondent.

## Science and technology

## HANDY WATCH

TO MEASURE HEARTBEAT. Athletes, patients suffering from cardiac disorders, indeed anyone wishing to make a spot-check on their pulse-rate, will find a new watch, manufactured in the United States, very useful. The wearer only has to press his finger hard against the white rectangle on the back of the watch, and the microcomputer will register the pulse-rate on the watchface.

## AN ANCIENT

## GERMAN TOMB FOUND

An ancient burial mound belonging to a chief of Langobardians has been found by Italian archaeologists in the Friuli-Venezia Giulia Region. The tomb contained the chief's personal belongings including a gold ring inscribed with a 7th-century A.D. golden coin, iron spurs, a bronze buckle, a comb made out of bone and a dagger.

The find will provide archaeologists with additional information on the Langobardians, a German tribe that invaded the Roman Empire in the 4th century A.D.

## IN A FLOATING CITROËN

By adding special inflatable belts and an extra 9.9 hp engine to an ordinary Citroën several Hamburg car enthusiasts have transformed their car into an amphibian. Photo from the "Parade" magazine (Bulgaria).

## PLASTIC BIKE

Swedish designer Jan Olsson and Lars Samuelson of Göteborg have designed a bicycle made entirely of plastic from the handlebars to the tyres. In quality, it is in no way inferior to the best metal vehicle, but it is much lighter and stronger. The tyres made of electric plastic cloth are less inclined to puncture.

## OF INTEREST

Your life  
or your money!

For several months now the American firm of Treasure Salvors has been attempting to retrieve treasure from two Spanish galleons which sank on September 8, 1682, off the coast of Florida. It is thought that gold and silver bullions as well as jewellery and other worth a total of several million dollars, lie round the wreckage.

A team of 70 divers, armed with sophisticated diving equipment, have already inspected 230 square kilometres of the seabed. So far, they have brought up bullion and coins worth

Tim Jockel, a staff member of the Hagenbeck Zoo in Hamburg "rides" a killer whale every day to assist the visitors. Jockel's "partner" weighs two tonnes, his body measures some four metres in length. It took Tim six months of hard work to break in his "horse".

Photo, DPA-TASS.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## CONCESSION TO WASHINGTON

The Pentagon's decision to move some of the American troops stationed outside Frankfurt on the Main, Wiesbaden, Mannheim and Bad Kreuznach to areas of West Germany bordering on the GDR is examined below by IZVESTIA Bonn correspondent, A. Grigoryants.

A prominent feature of the operation are attempts to focus attention on the financial aspects of the Pentagon plans, thus concealing their political emphasis, he stresses. At a recent press conference a West German government spokesman declined to comment on the rationale behind the proposals, claiming that such plans for US troop movements within the Federal Republic was the Americans' own business. Very special reasoning, American troops are being moved around a sovereign state, with US divisions equipped with nuclear arms being moved up to the borders of countries adjacent to West Germany having treaties of good neighbourly relations and cooperation with Bonn.

It is simply clear that this Pentagon play stems directly from the general upsurge of American hostility towards socialist countries and of escalating military preparations in Europe, Grigoryants emphasizes.

## PEACE FOR INDIAN OCEAN

The task of making the Indian Ocean a peace zone is one of the biggest international problems today. This question is now on the agenda of the current Geneva session of the UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean. It is far from the same to the peoples whether the Indian Ocean is made an arena of peace and fruitful cooperation or a breeding ground of conflicts, Igor Butai writes in an international review in the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

There has been a dangerous rise in tension in the region lately as a result of the policy of the United States which declared the Indian Ocean to be a zone of its "vital interests".

At the Second Special General Assembly Session the Soviet Union suggested that international security should be put on a new, firmer basis than balance of fear. Under present conditions acute problems can be solved only through negotiations. Therefore the Soviet Union suggested stepping up the talks now under way and resuming those which were interrupted, including talks on the limitation of the military activity in the Indian Ocean.

WHO SHAPES THE AMERICAN MIDDLE  
EAST POLICY?

It is hard to imagine the US Congress voting down any legislation of financial aid to the Israeli army, writes a TASS observer. It is these pro-Israeli legislators who gave the administration the green light to equip the Israeli army with pellet and phosphorous bombs, napalm and other barbaric means of mass destruction.

He points out that the pro-Israeli lobby in the United States consists of ten influential Zionist organizations which have hundreds of thousands of members, and their own representatives in Washington. These include the largest American banks controlled by Jewish capital. The Zionist lobby brainwashes the American public, as it controls thousands of newspapers and radio and television companies. It has under its influence such newspapers as "The New York Times" and "Washington Post", "Newsweek" and "Time" magazines, as well as "The US News and World Report", and the CBS, NBC, and ABC television networks.

The Zionist lobby, which has thousands and thousands of dollars at its disposal, owns most of the American mass media. It exerts a major influence on the American foreign policies, particularly in the Middle East. Today, this powerful army of Zionists is committed to ensure support for Israel to cover its actions politically, and to justify its atrocities in Lebanon.

## HELL-BENT ON CONFRONTATION

Australian Prime Minister Fraser's recent trip to Malaysia, China and the Philippines has shown that the common interests of Canberra and Peking derive from their desire to carry on their anti-Soviet line in practically all areas of world politics. PRAVDA emphasizes.

It is an open secret that Australia, being a loyal ally of America, views this cooperation as being primarily of benefit to the latter. For the Prime Minister has gone out of his way to maintain harmonious relations between the governments of China and the United States. One of his chief goals was to avoid a souring of Chinese-American relations due to American military aid to Taiwan. Thus, Fraser sought to play up to Washington's "two Chinas" policy, and, this hurls Peking a lot.

FAKE  
'GREENBACKS'  
IN THE WORLD

Washington. According to the American secret services, one of whose functions is to deal with forgeries, 17 million dollars' worth of faked dollars were discovered outside the United States in 1980, and that last year, this figure rose already to 50 million. Inside the States, these faked bills ran into 60 million.

In Western Europe, the centre for manufacturing these bills is West Germany. From there they are taken to neighbouring countries and even into the United States; very often through the same smuggling channels as are used to deliver narcotics.

## VIEWPOINT

Eduard RYABTSEV

LEBANON:  
GOALS OF AGGRESSION

The outrageous conduct of the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon, who ignoring all ceasefire agreements are brazenly laying down their ultimatum, is primarily explained by their firm belief in continued American support. There are several other factors, though, behind this, apart from the common intention of Washington and Tel Aviv to get the PLO forces out of Lebanon.

Statements by American and Israeli officials indicate that this is but the start of a sweeping joint plan to change the very structure of political power there. Time is the prime factor, and being fully aware of this, aggressor is not only refusing to lift the siege of West Beirut but to pull its armed forces out of the country in general.

The Zionist rulers in Israel have fully refused to pull out their

120,000-strong army from Lebanon until all foreign troops have left it, thus keeping up its linkage demands as regards its continued occupation of the land and ensuring further presence of a Syrian military contingent which is part of the international peace-keeping forces in Lebanon.

Significantly, the Syrian leaders justly believe that no decision can be taken on the contingent's presence in Lebanon while the aggressor has its guns trained on the presidential palace.

Moreover, the Arabs, faced with Israeli aggression, are continuing to press for a settlement of the entire Middle East problem on a fair and comprehensive basis, with the implementation of the Palestinians' legitimate right to independent

statehood being part of it. Yet the Israeli premier has flatly denied the Palestinians this inalienable right, whose principle is enshrined in the UN Charter.

If may well be that the Begin cabinet will use any pretext to hamstring moves to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. Tel Aviv needs the time factor to help holding the rightist position in Lebanon, which is impossible unless the national-patriotic organizations have been neutralized and weakened; granted this, the occupiers could then start the formation of a pro-Israeli government.

The occupation regime in Lebanon is designed to allow the aggressor to create the necessary conditions to guarantee a conclusion of a separate "peace treaty" with Lebanon, modelled on the Camp David one.

It is also significant that while working hard to delay its troops pullout from Lebanon, Israel will doubtless seek to use this for economic penetration of the country and exploitation of its southern natural resources, primarily waterways.

What with the perilous nature of the Zionist moves one can easily expect them to turn southern Lebanon into a controlled territory, which could be a first step towards settling Israeli colonialists there, which has long been widely practised in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

Tel Aviv knows only too well how to secure a continued US backing for these goals. Since Israel is well aware of the Reagan administration's manic desire to bolster its military positions in the Middle East, many believe that Tel Aviv will start using arm-twisting tactics against new Lebanese authorities, to wrest terms from them suitable for the Americans, which would precisely be the guarantee of a US support of their phony designs for Lebanon.

Washington's stand on Israel's aggression, its siege of West Beirut and mass killings of Lebanese and Palestinian Arabs is a strong evidence that it is willingly shutting its eyes to any crimes bringing it handsome profits.



## Round the Soviet Union

● A HIGH-POWER SOIL LOOSENER, PRODUCED AT THE CHELYABINSK TRACTOR PLANT, HAS HELPED CUT DOWN ON THE LABOUR FORCE AND LOWER PRODUCTION COSTS AT THE VIVIKOND STRIP MINE, IN THE ESTONIAN SHALE BASIN. Before the rock had to be blasted to get to the shale, all the basin strip mines are to be equipped with such machines in the current five-year plan period.

● WATER HAS COME TO A LARGE AREA AT THE FOOT OF THE CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS ALONG THE AKHSU BRANCH OF THE RECENTLY COMPLETED UPPER SHIRVAN CANAL IN AZERBAIJAN, where it will irrigate 10 thousand hectares of new orchards. The pumping stations lift the water to a height of 300 metres to irrigate the orchards which lie at the foot of the Greater Caucasus. 80 per cent of fertile soil in Azerbaijan is irrigated.

● COMFORTABLE CONDITIONS IN THE CABS OF TOWER CRANES, EXCAVATORS AND BULLDOZERS CAN BE CREATED BY AN INSTALLATION, WHOSE MANUFACTURE HAS BEEN STARTED AT THE "KONDITIONER" FACTORY IN THE CITY OF KRAMATORSK IN THE UKRAINE. Today a large consignment of these conditions has been shipped to the Uralmash factory in Sverdlovsk. The improved design has made the conditioner more reliable and smaller in size.

● AN INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR, "PORTS: MANAGEMENT, ECONOMICS, AND FREIGHT HANDLING TECHNOLOGIES IS GOING ON UNDER AUSPICES OF THE UN IN ODESSA. The delegates from more than twenty developing African countries concentrate on the experience gained by the major Soviet ports on the Black Sea coast. The seminar has been organized by the Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, with the participation of the USSR Ministry for Merchant Marine and the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

## AZERBAIJAN CARPETS

Azerbaijan is one of the Soviet Union's oldest carpet-making centres. Many paintings by 14th-15th centuries Dutch and Italian artists feature carpets with intricate Azerbaijani ornaments, highlighted by geometric motifs and stylized depictions of plants, animals and birds.

Today, carpet-making is still one of the republic's traditional handicrafts. The largest carpet centre is in Kirovabad, formerly Gyandzhe.

Azerbaijan carpets are exported to Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and other countries. The art of carpet-making is being passed down through the generations. This photo by our correspondent captures one of Azerbaijan's carpet weavers, 142-year-old Apruz Gasanova, from the village of Kirovka, teaching the craft to her grand-granddaughter.



## PIPELINE STEPS ACROSS THE URALS

In the Perm Region, pipes have been welded together to form the first four-hundred-kilometre section of the export-gas pipeline built between Urengoi, Pory and Uzhgorod.

A one-hundred-kilometre cutting has been made through to accommodate the line, and foundations have been laid for four gas-compressor stations. The

builders who are working on the Perm section come from the Tataria, Bashkiria, Novosibirsk, and Chelyabinsk.

Next to the line under construction lies the completed pipeline between Urengoi and Petrovsk, and only a few kilometres of pipes remain to be put in place in the pipeline to Novosibirsk.

## 'RAINBOW' ROOFS

Specialists from the construction in the Estonian city of Kihla Jarva have invented a new type of dye to colour tarred card used to make roofs. This gives a pleasing effect and prolongs the life of the roof. The use of the new dye makes it possible to have roofs of most diverse colours ranging from bright red to silver-gray. This type of roofing better reflects the sunrays.

Kihla Jarva, most of whose people work in shale mines, has become a test site for new construction materials. For the first time in Estonia, builders here have used coloured tiles to decorate the outside of blocks of flats. Other products successfully tested in the city include fast-hardening cements, and shale glue.

## BENEFICIAL TO EVERYONE

The first shovelful of cement have been put in place for the foundations of the main building of a cotton-spinning factory, which is being built in the town of Kurgun-tube, in Tajikistan.

The factory, which is to have 120 thousand spindles, is due to open before the end of the present five-year plan period, in 1985. It stands in the middle of the Vakhsh valley where thin-fibre cotton is grown on a large scale. As the cotton farms are close at hand, transportation will be cheap, and processing speeded up.

The factory will provide jobs conveniently close to home. It is proposed to employ young people from nearby villages. At present, young men and women are on training courses at specialized vocational schools, while acquiring practical experience at similar enterprises.

The setting up of new and the reconstruction of old plants is a leading trend in the development of light industry in Tajikistan. Many new plants will be sited in the countryside. This will facilitate a more efficient use of manpower and the increased output of cloth.

## WATER COMES TO THE 'MAIZE BELT'

Fifty kilometres have been built of the Krasnodar Canal in the south of Russia, with the sections already complete bringing water from the Kuban River to large tracts of land.

Seven hundred hectares have been irrigated in the collective farm "Vostok" in the Kavkazsky Region, and another two hundred hectares are being prepared to be handed over to the farmers.

The Krasnodar irrigation scheme is a major project under the current five-year plan. With water coming from the Kuban River, a number of arid areas in the north-east of the area will become fertile soil, when 80 thousand hectares of land turn into a "Maize Belt" producing guaranteed yields. Even now, the collective farms which have irrigated tracts of land yield more than 10 tonnes of grain and over 45 tonnes of green fodder per hectare.

## PLASTICS TAKE OVER FROM METALS

The Vladimir tractor works has turned out a commercial prototype using plastic parts.

The T-25A tractor's appearance differs in no way from that of other models. Experts would however notice that the engine air purifier tray, normally made of metal, is a plastic one. This replacement will save the works over 170 tonnes of rolled steel a year.

The commercially produced machines will have plastic components in the fuel tank, the cabin's roof, etc., with considerable metal savings. Less equipment is needed, welding operations reduced to a minimum and the production processes simplified. The chief benefit will be a greater reliability of units.

## ENCYCLOPAEDIA FOR EXPERTS AND AMATEURS

The encyclopaedic dictionary of book science, which has just been issued, is a universal reference work covering all questions dealing with the creation, distribution, storing and retrieval of printed works.

The dictionary's 2,500 articles provide an extensive and systematized picture of the book business as a whole, showing its history, the main stages of its development, as well as present and prospects.

There are articles on manuscripts, on the first books ever to have been printed accompanied by fine illustrations on colour insets; a series of articles devoted to the theme: "Writer and Books", while there are over 50 entries dealing with publishing, book dealers, libraries, bibliographers and book collectors and about 400 with Soviet, Russian and major foreign publishing houses. The dictionary is a first-class reference work on periodicals, books and book studies. It provides a detailed description of editorial and publishing terms as well as the book trade bibliography and library work. Compiled by the Soviet-Library Encyclopedia publishing house, it is the first publication of its kind, featuring about 400 contributors.

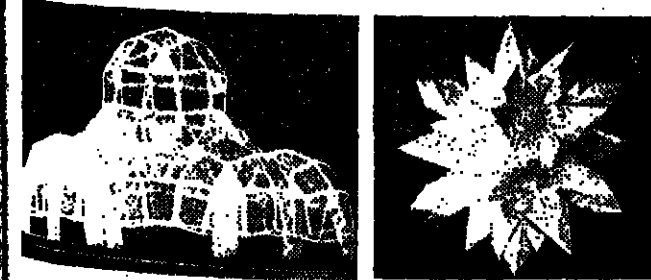
OF INTEREST

## Synthetic dye for 'Pardagi' rugs

Gagran craftsmen have managed to reproduce the colours of the famous pileless "Pardagi" carpets in this they were helped by scientists, who devised a synthetic dye imitating natural colours.

For a long time the craftsmen looked at synthetic dye, because it was too bright. But it was some of the old dyes that were more valuable — the process of mixing up new dye was found to be a long and laborious one. And as a result, the "Pardagi" began to deteriorate in quality. Still at Professor David Tsitsishvili's laboratory set to work on the problem. The professor, a noted expert on the oriental applied arts, has devoted several years of work to the creation of new dyes and the results turned out to be beyond all expectations.

## ARCHITECTURAL BIONICS



The idea of a summer pavilion borrowed from a mollusc colony.

"An architect aiming at perfection should study nature in the way that an aircraft designer studies birds or other flying creatures." These words, belonging to the Soviet architect



Alexei Shchusev, could well act as a caption for an exhibition which opened recently at the nature protection society pavilion on Prospekt Kalinina. It shows how the natural shapes found in nature can be put to good use in architecture. Visitors will be able to see, for example, how the shape of the new bicycle racing track in Moscow resembles that of a curled-up leaf, or how a springy head of corn has similarities to an elegant bridge spanning a sea bay.

We sometimes overlook the ready-made designs that nature provides us with: that of seashell, for instance, or the structure of flower petals.

The exhibits come from architects in Moscow, Leningrad, Tashkent, Kiev, Alma-Ata and Yerevan. They may seem fantastic at first sight, but these are all designs that have already been approved by expert councils and protected by copyright. Soon many of the items on show will be decorating our cities.

## Places to visit



## FRUNZE - CAPITAL OF KIRGHIZIA

The first mention of Pishpek, as the city of Frunze was called before 1925, was made in 1825 when a Kokand fortress was built in the eastern part of the city where a Russian military settlement was founded in 1864.

Remnants of the fortress walls still stand. Situated on the crossroads of the trading caravan routes in the Chu Valley, Pishpek was granted the status of a city in 1878.

The city was renamed after Mikhail Frunze, a Red Army leader, born in the city which lies at the foot of the Kirgiz Range. It owes its unique appearance to the rectangular plan of the streets, lined with plenty of karagach trees, oaks, chestnuts, and poplars, growing in provision, and protecting pedestrians from the hot sun with impenetrable screens. The city is flooded with greenery, both in its old typically Asian part, and in the new residential areas.

Life-giving water for the trees comes from the Ala-Archa and the Ala-Moda rivers, and also from the Big Chu Canal. The local citizens take a legitimate pride in the architectural ensembles of the four big squares and in the buildings of the Theatre of Opera and Ballet, the Polytechnical Institute, the complex of the Kirgiz Academy of Sciences, its museums, the Palace of Sport and numerous monuments.



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## Science and technology

## LATEST DATA ON TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM

Soviet geophysicists compare the operation of the earth's hot core to a d.c. generator. They think that the planet's magnetic field derives from the so-called dynamo-effect caused by the rotation of the liquid metallic mass having a temperature of 4,000° to 6,000°C.

V. Pochtarov, the director of the Leningrad branch of the Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere and Radio-wave Propagation at the USSR Academy of Sciences, said that substantial proof of the new hypothesis had been provided by the first mathematical model of the earth's magnetic field, made in Leningrad. The model was compiled on the basis of a mass of data gathered from land, sea, air and space photography. It makes forecasting possible, as well as the introduction of corrections into the planet's magnetism with the purpose of improving navigation, prospecting for minerals and determining the age of rocks.

## LOGS AS SAPLINGS

Workers at the Botanical Gardens of the Latvian Academy of Sciences are now producing European linden seedlings from ordinary logs which before were only used as firewood.

The linden tree, well known to city dwellers in Latvia and Yerevan. They may seem fantastic at first sight, but these are all designs that have already been approved by expert councils and protected by copyright. Soon many of the items on show will be decorating our cities.

## AUTOMATIC MONITORING MEANS INCREASED EFFICIENCY

A system, which automatically monitors the speed and accuracy of an operator's actions during his working day, has been devised by the Kharkov research Institute for Labour Hygiene and Occupational Disease, together with Leningrad experts, dealing with the problem of man-machine interaction.

A continuous analysis of the operator's work is displayed by computer in a graphic format, known as dispersion ellipses. The size and shape of the ellipses gives a clear idea of a man's working ability. Maximum density indicates a very high level of reliability, while an increase in size is a sign of tiredness: the operator has begun to make mistakes and therefore needs to be replaced. The operator's general condition is at the same time printed out.

The system facilitates the adoption of optimal working routines. It also holds out promise in career guidance, especially in the case of industries employing sophisticated technology where human beings have to take quick and responsible decisions.

The saturation of the retail market with goods lays considerably behind the growth in the purchasing power of the population. As a result, the gap between supply and demand still continues to exist. The crisis of the matter is the closing of this gap, and the entire mechanism of the Soviet economy is geared to achieve this aim.

The quality of life, and living standards, undoubtedly, depend not only upon the size of the monetary income among the population, but also upon the availability of goods on the retail market. Other social benefits and their accessibility are also of great importance.

## VIEWPOINT

## Quality of life and living standards in the USSR

Alexander SMIRNOV, Deputy Head of the General Department of Social Problems and Population at the USSR State Planning Committee

First, I would like to mention a few points which are taken for granted in this country, problems which have been solved. We have had no unemployment in this country for a long time. Everyone is guaranteed qualified medical assistance at the expense of the state, and education is open to all. Old-age or disability pensions are given without any preliminary instalments towards the pension fund.

I repeat, in this country we take these benefits for granted. They have become the norm. Therefore, comparing the changes which have taken place in our lives over, say, the past 15 years, the Soviet people address themselves to more specific things. Such as their real income, wages and salaries, prices, housing conditions, quality of life in the cities and villages, and other similar factors.

What changes do we see here? Over the past 15 years, our real income has nearly doubled. Thus, whereas in 1965, only 4 per cent of the population earned an income of more than 100 roubles per member of the family, half the population fell into this income bracket by 1980; by 1985 the figure will have risen to 60 per cent of the population.

What secures this growth? Mostly through regular increases in pay. Over the past 15 years wages and salaries have increased on average by 75 per cent in the towns and 130 per cent among the farmers. This tendency will continue in the fifth five-year plan period of 1981-85, with wages and salaries in the towns increasing by 14.5 per cent, and by 20 per cent in the countryside.

However, the increase in pay in itself does not mean rises in the real incomes. To achieve this, the prices of goods and services should not "eat up" the increase in pay, and for the market itself to meet the increases in monetary incomes among the population with material goods. How does the situation in these spheres take shape? According to the latest statistics, the retail prices of all types of goods and services have changed very little — by three points only.

With prices behave like this, and pay has been increased, the demand for goods and services also grows. The industry supply of goods for the consumer market reacts to these changes, as is borne out by a threefold increase in the volume of trade. This, however, is not enough.

The saturation of the retail market with goods lags considerably behind the growth in the purchasing power of the population. As a result, the gap between supply and demand still continues to exist. The crisis of the matter is the closing of this gap, and the entire mechanism of the Soviet economy is geared to achieve this aim.

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## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## SOVIET AGRICULTURE IN THE CURRENT DECADE

Discussing agricultural development in the Union republics in 11th and 12th five-year plans, in the POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE magazine, V. Ruben, Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, stresses that in the 11th five-year plan period, average annual grain production will amount to 134,000,000-136,000,000 tonnes, rising to 140,000,000-142,000,000 tonnes in the 12th five-year plan period (1986-1990); average annual meat production in 1981-1985 will rise to 8.4-8.7 million tonnes and to 9.8-10 million tonnes (carcasses weight) with respective figures for milk being 50-52 and 53-54 million tonnes. There will be more land-improvement projects undertaken in the Non-Black Earth Zone of the Russian Federation, with an estimated boost in plant cultivation and cattle husbandry. Bolstered cotton production in Azerbaijan will be accompanied by intensified cultivation of grapes, early vegetables and potatoes for cities and industrial centres, the article explains. In Tajikistan emphasis will be equally placed on raising raw cotton yields, especially thin-fibre varieties and stepping up the production of meat and dairy products. In Estonia the plans are to raise the average annual yield of 210,000-215,000 tonnes of meat in the 1981-1985 period to 235,000-240,000 in the 12th five-year plan period, with respective milk production figures of 1.2-1.3 million tonnes and 1.3-1.4 million tonnes, and 1.4-1.5 million and 1.5-1.6 million tonnes for grain.

## WHAT THE TAPPING OF VAKHSH RIVER GAVE US

The hydropower resources of Tajikistan, estimated at nearly 300,000 million kilowatt-hours, place it second after the Russian Federation, writes IZVESTIA.

The chain of hydropower stations built in eight stages on the Vakhsh River, Tajikistan's main waterway, are responsible for one-fourth of the republic's potential energy. The Vakhsh River has already yielded 80,000 million kilowatt-hours of electricity to the national network, of which 50,000 million were produced by the fourth station at Nurek.

With the commissioning of the Nurek Station, generation of electricity in Tajikistan went up threefold: the republic needs two incomplete days to produce as much electric energy as was produced in the year 1940. The Nurek Station enables the powerful Tajik aluminium factory and the Yavan electrochemical factory to run to capacity. More than 55 thousand hectares of irrigated farmland was reclaimed during 1975-80 alone. The Nurek reservoir supplies Turkmenia and Uzbekistan with water which is used to irrigate former wastelands.

## CITIES BUILT TO LAST

In Soviet times we have built 1,227 towns, writes the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper. Among many large-scale programmes those aimed at transforming the once uninhabited expanses of Siberia and the Far East are given priority. Giant industrial complexes, the Baidar-Amur Railway and industries adjacent to it are a graphic example of our transformation activities east of the Urals. The towns built in the region are a remarkable chronicle of socialist transformations. These towns serve as a basis for the further tapping of undeveloped territories, if we had opted for building "ghost-towns", as for instance was the case in Alaska, it would have been impossible to transform Western Siberia in such a short a period, into this country's No. 1 fuel and energy base. The Soviet people living in Siberia are there to stay, gradually acquiring the experience of building industries and towns there. New towns, suitable for major industrial projects, are appearing in Siberia. For instance Zheleznogorsk, which is the town

of iron ore miners. However, mineral resources are not inexhaustible, and therefore now is the right time to make sure that these towns continue to be productive in 50 or even 100 years time — in other words we have to develop new industries there. A comprehensive approach is, therefore, needed towards solving the future problems of emerging towns in newly developed areas, the newspaper concludes.

## COMMUNION: JOYS AND DIFFICULTIES

Young people often complain that others just do not understand them, asking for cure for the "communicativeness" ailment, which has a very ruinous effect, with people losing trust in others, falling in private life, keeping mostly to themselves, and largely withdrawing their personal and not infrequently professional potential, writes Anatoly Dobrovich, psychotherapist, Candidate of Science (Medicine), in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

The author believes that his treatment of a group of such "self-conscious" people helps rid them of this "communicativeness" complex.

The sessions are held by a psychotherapist and a psychologist he goes on to say. "We have people from various walks of life coming here after work to relax and talk with each other, learning how to communicate."

Base and unconfined is the main factor for constructive communication, and we tend to exaggerate things just a little bit to create such an environment for very different people, Dobrovich emphasizes.

Together we look into the causes of failure of each person and act out various "difficult" social situations. We are learning to develop a nice gall, bearing and dancing techniques. I believe that such sessions could prove useful also for those who are not communicative in short — people whose occupations require communication with lots of people, he concludes.



Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## LEONID FILATOV



Some three or four years ago, Leonid Filatov was known as an actor to those who managed to get tickets to the Taganka Theatre, in Moscow. He was also known as the author of witty, cutting parodic verse. This situation was to remain unchanged, even after he had played one or two parts in the cinema. Then, all of a sudden, his popularity soared.

A disintegrating plane crashing in Bama to the ground, in the controversial movie, "The Crew", brought Filatov immediate fame. His Skvorsov, a woman's man—handsome, cynical and flippant—turns out to be a genuine hero, one of those who risked their lives to save the plane and its passengers. A role that was calculated to bring success. Filatov had all the necessary attributes: tall, muscular, with bright-blue eyes shining from his tanned face. This type of hero is immediately popular with spectators, especially women. It is to Filatov's credit that he did

not continue to take this easy road to success, instead he played in Ilya Averbach's film, "The Voice". In this film about a film he played the part of a movie director. I think that this role was very close to him. In the first place, because when he was young he had dreamed about making films, and secondly, because he acted the part of a man whose whole life and everything that is in it is exhausted by the word, cinema. This directly corresponds to words once uttered by Filatov in an interview—"The theatre and cinema are not a profession but a way of life".

Filatov's best role, however, in which he showed a very high degree of mastery, was to be in his next movie, "The Young Rooks" which, like "The Voice", is soon to be released. "The Young Rooks" is a tragic study of the relationship between two brothers: the eldest is a criminal by conviction, while the youngest one is a man lacking in moral fibre, weak-willed and spineless. Filatov provides a brilliant and striking portrait of the elder of the two brothers.

Viktor Grach, as played by Filatov, loves his younger brother, is ready to sacrifice his very life for him, wants to make him happy and to bring him up to be "a real man". Yet, to his way of seeing things, a real man is someone to whom moral compunctions only exist in relation to those whom he loves. As for the rest, he can do with them as he pleases—rob them, kill them, or betray them.

Dominating, strong, magnificent in his way, intelligent, exuding an attractive magnetism, possessing the gift of an educator and preacher, but one who preaches evil—such is the extraordinary and ambiguous character here created by Filatov. An image distinguished by its bright colourfulness and for its fine psychological motivation.

After "The Crew", everyone was nuts about Filatov, more for the type he personified than for his skills as an actor. Once "The Young Rooks" appears on the screen he will also be appreciated as an actor and what is more very highly appreciated—there can be no doubt about that.

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

## 'UNCLE VANYA' IN LONDON

The National Theatre in London has put on a new production of Chekhov's "Uncle Vanya".

This is the third time in three years that the play has been staged in London. Critics have praised all three productions noting that despite differences of interpretation, the directors have done a magnificent job of improving our understanding of

the play, eschewing falsehood and remaining faithful to the author's idea and mood. "International Herald Tribune" writes that the productions are anything but traditional. In the latest, the director has succeeded in penetrating the psychology of Chekhov's characters and has taken a fresh look at the issues raised, thus revealing the contents of the play in a novel way.



A. Lopatin. From the series "Men and Beasts" — "Performance".  
N. Zakharova. "Dolls".



### Youth art

An exhibition in the Artists Club at 11 Kuznetsky Most in Moscow features the art of young Moscow artists. It includes more than 600 paintings, graphic sheets, sculptures and items of decorative and applied arts.

Many of these were made during journeys across country and on construction sites like the Balkan-Amer railway and KamAZ projects which the young artists have visited.

A large section of the exhibition is devoted to Moscow.

M. Proskurin. From the series "Moscow Sketches".

## WHAT'S ON!

August 17-20

### THEATRES

Lenin Komsomol Theatre (6 Cherkovaya St.), 17—Chkhelidze, "The Chinese Manifesto", 18—Gorin (after Charles de Coster), "Thyl", 19—Arbuzov, "Cruel Games", 20—Svetlov, "Grenada".

Saltire Theatre (18 Bolshaya Sadovaya St.), 17—Beaumarchais, "Le mariage de Figaro", 18—Gyrias, "Wake up and Sing", 20—Rozov, "The Nest of Wood-Grouse".

Sovremennik Theatre (19a Chistoprudny Blvd.), 18—Roshchin, "Be Quick to Do Good", 19—Mikhailov (after Saltykov-Shchedrin), "Balalaika and Co.", 20—Gelman, "Alone with Everyone".

Malaya Bronnaya Theatre (2 Malaya Bronnaya St.), 17—Turgeniev, "A Month in the Country", 18—Misharin, "Equal to Four Frances", 19—Simon, "The Sunshiny Boys", 20—Williams, "Summer and Smoke".

### FILMS

Colonel Shalygin's Long Way (Odessa Film Studios, USSR).

Cinema: "Pobeda" (17 Abanovskaya St., Metro Pribludskaya).

Oaths and Promises (2 parts).

A love story about a house and newly-wedded happiness.

Cinema: "Budapest" (11a Skovaya St.), Metro Mirovskaya, Buses 901, 253, "Tashkent" (Pervaya, Novokuznetskaya St., Metro, Ryazanskaya Prospekt).

### EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists' Union (20 Kuznetsky Most, Moscow), 17—Dmitryyev, "About the history of the USSR", 18—Mikhailov, "About the history of the USSR", 19—Mikhailov, "About the history of the USSR", 20—Mikhailov, "About the history of the USSR".

# BUSINESS

## MUTUAL ADVANTAGE

It has long been known that forming and stamping is the most economical and efficient method of making pipeclamps. Today, powerful steel presses manufacture any number of items ranging from tools, bolts and nuts, knives, spoons, and scissors, to badges, parts for cars and lorries, medals and helmets. Schmidt, during their meeting about the need for the further and deeper development of Soviet-West German business cooperation. Such meetings between specialists, on however small a scale, represent a joint contribution to cooperation, which answers the interests of our two peoples.

This is not the first meeting we have had with our Soviet

colleagues, Mr. Grebner, the director, said in conversation with an MNI correspondent. We are interested in cooperating with our Soviet partners, and we would like to think that this interest is mutual. We are in full agreement with the view expressed by Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt during their meeting about the need for the further and deeper development of Soviet-West German business cooperation. Such meetings between specialists, on however small a scale, represent a joint contribution to cooperation, which answers the interests of our two peoples.

## IRRIGATION IN GUINEA-BISSAU

Shortage of water is one of the acute problems hindering the development of agriculture in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. In the past, Western firms, concentrating their efforts on drilling and the construction of small and shallow wells had failed to overcome the problem. Expert surveys, however, showed that the subterranean pentry in the republic contained plentiful supplies of water fit for both drinking and irrigation.

Having devised a wide-ranging programme for the construction of irrigation systems, the Guinea government asked the

Soviet Union for help. With assistance from Soviet specialists and on the basis of Soviet-designed technology, more than 50 wells have now been drilled in the republic to a total depth of more than seven thousand metres. Today, water from these wells is channelled to agricultural cooperatives, towns and other settlements.

Guinea-Bissau has plans to start rice-growing on paddies irrigated by subterranean waters. It has been estimated that each well will irrigate more than 20 hectares of land.

## COOPERATION BETWEEN CHEMISTS



In a shop of the Razgrad factory.

The staff of a factory producing antibiotics in the town of Razgrad, in Bulgaria, has been cooperating for more than a quarter of a century with their Soviet colleagues. The Soviet specialists have not only helped in the establishment of this enterprise, but are also working jointly with their Bulgarian comrades to perfect the technological processes and organization in the production of new drugs.

At present, the factory together with the Antibiotics Institute from Sofia and specialists of similar scientific research institutes from Moscow, Kiev and Saransk, are devising a long-term programme for expanding the manufacture of medical preparations.

## Contacts and contracts

© The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has ratified the agreement on trade and payments between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Cuba covering the period of 1981-85 and signed in Moscow.

© 600 tonnes of Venezuelan cocoa has been dispatched to the Soviet Union from the port of Carapana. Victor Cordova Linares, General Director of the National Cocoa Fund, says he is in favour of the further development of Soviet-Venezuelan cooperation in various fields.

© The All-Union Foreign Trade Association Tractorexport has signed contracts with its Hungarian counterparts — Agrotrast and Nikes, for this country to deliver more than two thousand tractors of the MTZ-80, MTZ-82 and K-701 types, 100 silage combined harvesters, a thousand fork-lift trucks, 25 graders and large consignments of other agricultural and road-building machines.

## Widely known in the USSR

Beutrubung is a small cosy town on the western border of the GDR, near the blue bent in the Elba River. Its greatest site of interest is the local shipyard, which makes large river pleasure-ships bound for the Soviet Union. These ships sail on the Volga, the Don, the Moskva River, the Amur, the Dnieper, and the Kama, and even on the stormy Onega and Ladoga Lakes.

It's not so long ago, that the shipyard built another motor-vessel, "Alexander Griboyedov", and it is now completing another ship named after the Russian writer Fyodor Dostoyevsky. This is the twenty-third ship of this type to be built by the shipyard.

## NEW TECHNICAL CENTRE FOR MONGOLIA

Avtoexport, the Soviet trade organization, has opened a new technical centre in Ulan Bator, capital of Mongolia. Provided with up-to-date equipment, the centre will help train Mongolian mechanics to service Soviet-made cars. There are thousands of Soviet cars, buses and other forms of transport on Mongolian roads.

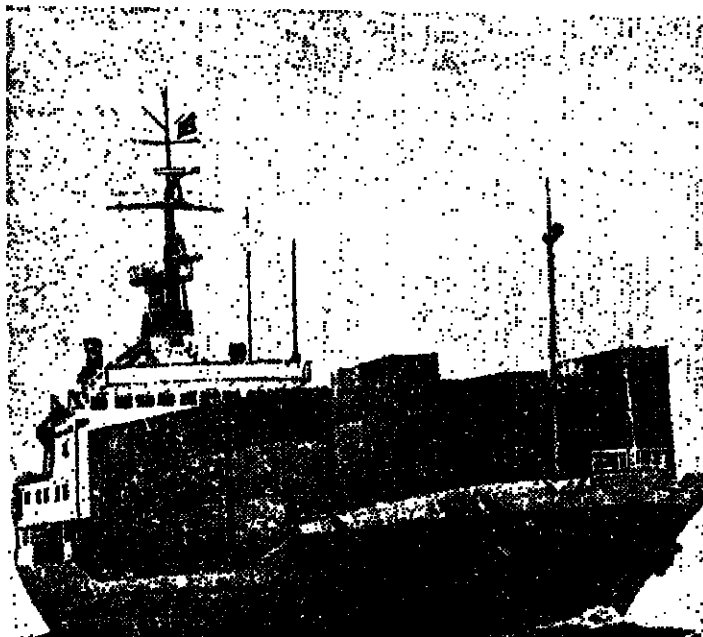


## Conference being prepared

On August 22-26, the Moscow International Trade Centre will host the 10th World Conference on Non-Destructive Testing sponsored by the Introscopy Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The problems involved in the non-destructive testing of mass-produced products are vital for industrialized economies. The advanced techniques and means of testing guarantee high quality products and markedly rise the reliability and durability of machines, instruments and materials.

The meeting will focus on the latest breakthroughs in development and use of non-destructive



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## SOVIET BUSES ON THE ROADS OF EUROPE

Soviet-made buses can be met on the highways of many European countries.

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Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Holland, France, Belgium and Finland will be carried this year by these comfortable coaches.

## Philately

## IN HONOUR OF THE INTERVISION CUP



The USSR Communications Ministry has released a stamp dedicated to the traditional tournament of athletic gymnastics for the InterVision Cup—the latest development of the socialist countries and Finland—which is to take place in Moscow. The stamp costs 15 kopeks.

## Moscow Children's Music Theatre goes to Japan

It is not often in Japan that newspapers carry articles on a foreign theatre company long before it actually arrives in the country. But this was exactly what happened in the case of the Moscow Children's Music Theatre. It was noted in the press that this is the only opera company for children in the world. The founder of the company, Natalya Sals and her other directors stage musical pieces written for children, as well as works by Tchaikovsky, Mozart, Puccini and other classical composers. The company's aim is to convey the inexhaustible treasures in their music to children, the "Asahi" newspaper wrote. During their present and first tour of Japan, the company will perform in major cities such as Tokyo, Osaka and Yokohama, and in many other smaller towns. This is important because audiences in the Japanese provinces know little about Soviet music for children.

## THE BRONZE HORSEMAN IS 200 YEARS OLD

It is 200 years ago, since the monument to Peter the Great was unveiled in Senate Square, now Decembrists' Square in Leningrad. Sculpted by the Frenchman Etienne Falconet, this is one of the finest as well as one of the most famous equestrian monuments in the world. The literary fame of the monument is no less great, and much prose and poetry has been dedicated to it. The greatest, of course, is the poem by Pushkin who was the first person to call the monument the Bronze Horseman.

## ANTHOLOGY DEVOTED TO NORTHERN PEOPLES

In accordance with a UNESCO decision an anthology called "Northern Peoples Speak About Themselves" is now being prepared for publication. Its chief editor and compiler is Yuri Rytkheu, a Chukchi writer. Reindeer breeders, hunters, doctors, journalists and writers living in the North of the USSR, Canada, the USA, Norway and Greenland will be among the contributors. The anthology will deal with the history of Northern peoples and their legends, with the economic and social structure of their lives and their culture. There will be a special section devoted to the emergence and establishment of Soviet Northern prose and poetry.

There are also plans for putting out a full-length TV documentary about the Northern

peoples. Its scriptwriter will be Rytkheu.

The languages of Northern peoples are very much alike. In the 30s hunters from the island of Isalik (USA) sailed to a neighbouring Soviet island, where there was a school for Eskimo people. They learnt to read and write with the help of a textbook of the Eskimo language, compiled by Yekaterina Rubtseva, from Leningrad. Today Chukchi Yu. Rytkheu, a writer of world stature, is putting the finishing touches to his novel, "Transcontinental Bridge". This book, subtitled "Legend of the Future", is about the construction of a bridge by American and Soviet peoples, a bridge linking Soviet Chukotka to Alaska, the USSR to the USA.



This musical ensemble from Angola, which has opened its tour of the Soviet Union with a concert in Moscow, has in fact two groups performing works by contemporary African composers and ritual folk songs, their members being young workers from Luanda. The programme, which will also be shown in Kislovodsk and Makhachkala, features folk songs from various parts of the country. Photo by Vladimir Bolshakov.